

ibp210mc29 18  
~~train of hills~~ the provident careful operator  
is well fed, well clothed, well housed, lives  
in a house of his own, he purchases flannels put  
into a Building Society: like the owner  
of Knights, he has the self respect which comes  
of personal possessions, & like him again  
was "neither obsequious nor boorish".  
While all who know the work people of the West  
riding will be ready to testify that "anything  
like subservience they never found".  
Indeed it would be hard for the workmen of  
Knights or of any other republicanism to exceed  
those of Bradford in the quality of "democratic  
independence"; ~~this~~ is perhaps their least  
lovely trait; but it is tempered by a kindness  
which produces rough courtesy, by a strong  
instinctive love of fair play, & some capacity  
for seeing both sides of a question, & also by  
the power of being grateful, of perceiving &  
acknowledging very heartily any service done  
to them.

During the distress which has visited the town,  
through the bad trade of the last few years, the  
operatives have shewn a fine temper; - patient  
endurance, readiness to bear privation, & to  
do any sort of work at any wages. While  
the depression was at its worst, the Corporation  
made efforts to provide work for the men; & groups  
of respectable artisans might be seen, doing  
the work of navvies, - for a pittance of 4<sup>d</sup> a day,  
with the shame-faced look in their faces  
faces of men employed out of their own trade.  
Putting aside times of exceptional distress

As the final loss of Calais it was removed  
to Bruges. In the regime following May 4th, and  
more than any winters depression; but with  
May. we come into the third great epoch in the  
history of the unresting, marked by the 3rd great-  
winning. of H. seasons. We have passed over  
minor reinforcements. as in 2d VI, when many  
lots of up to her from the 2nd.





That if any I was coarser, that, while for coarser  
cloths, the 2 were mixed, for the finer textures only  
Eng wool was allowed to be used. Indeed, we find  
in the charters granted to the Weavers<sup>by Henry</sup>  
a decree that if any weaver mingled Spanish  
wool with Eng. the stuff should be burned by the  
lord mayor.

An English flock carried into Spain in 1548 is  
 said to have been the ~~source~~<sup>origin</sup> of the ~~fine~~ ~~wool~~ of  
 the merino sheep whose fine wool is to this day  
 prized in the world's mfg. though Mr. Leroux maintains  
 that these sheep were <sup>is</sup> <sup>breed</sup> was originally transported thither  
 by the Romans from Algeria. But the superiority  
 of fine wool is proved by the laws of Barcelona (1455)  
 prohibiting its adulteration.  
 We cannot follow the wool trade the marketing being  
 their changing fortunes. In Edward III we find a

large export of stuffs though, probably of a considerable for the goods brought in fetched 3 times the price of the home products: then, partly thro' the disturbance of the ~~land~~ <sup>war</sup> of the Roses, partly thro' some falling off in the quality of the stuffs, the home mfg. decayed, & the next prosperous era for the Brit. - wroollen ~~weaves~~ <sup>weaves</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>was</sup> under Ry. VII. ~~the~~ <sup>again</sup> Flemish weavers, & makers, according to Lord Bacon, statutes for the maintenance of drapery, & for the keeping of furrows in the Kingdom. But these mfgs. are affected by every political change: thus, the rupture with Flanders & Ant. Reider Weerbeek was a source of grievous loss, for the Flemish mfgs. brought Eng. wool ~~and~~ supplied fine cloths for Eng. us: the staple was removed from Antwerp, wh. held it at this time, to Calais, its ancient seat

You need fines folk stay away from any popular resort on a Saturday because it is the people's holiday; the place will be crowded no doubt, but with a genial, <sup>humorous</sup> civil, quite well-conducted crowd, which spoils nobody's pleasure while taking its own. In the folk who do not leave the town on the Saturday, there are the parks, fairs of them - two really fine - with capital bands, foot-ball matches, volunteer drills & soon; & for wet days, Bradford also has its free museum & art-gallery, though on a <sup>far</sup> smaller scale than those of Manchester. The parks may be set against the Jardin des Plantes of the latter city as "a really magnificent pleasure ground," always open; but there is not in Bradford, nor probably elsewhere in England save in the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, "a garden set apart here, where you may find the various families of plants & grasses arranged in groups, with the names appended to each? Would it not be possible for our large towns to take the hint, & arrange for some such means of pursuing the study of botany, - a pursuit & peculiarly refreshing & delightful in a smoke-dried town?

Let us next consider the means of art-education possible to the Manchester & the Bradfordian. The former sees beautiful things

Any clapt looms - appreciate the nimp. of them  
claples to the royal mind, it must be born  
in mind that these the nimp officers collected  
customs dues, fixed prices, superintended  
bargains. Wool was still the principal  
article of export & source of revenue; hence the  
market for wool became the clapt; in process  
of time wool itself came to be spoken of as the  
clapt, ~~manufacture of Britain~~ now by a  
curious process in the history of words it is  
customary to speak of the length of the clapt in  
distinguishing between long & short wools. The  
Merchants who traded in the clapt, were called clapt  
of the clapt, were organized body with many privileges.  
The customs dues collected at Calais, the wool clapt,  
amounted, in 14, to £68,000 - this on 50000  
sacks of wool, valued at £6 a sack, the  
duty on each sack being £2. Probably  
this was about a third of the produce, the rest being  
retained for home use. In his zeal to  
encourage these clapt, Edward at one time  
(1357) made it felony to export wool, at the same  
time enacting that none below the royal family  
should wear clothes woven in foreign looms. & that  
all foreign cloth-workers who received such  
unusual privileges. But these prohib. enactments  
were found to be unavailing; we shortly found the King  
himself selling wool to the Brabanters at the rate  
of £2 a sack! A proof at once that Edward was  
a keen trader & that the fine and substituted  
be found for the fine & long wools of England.  
Indeed, in the Middle Ages, Spain & Flanders  
the only wool-producing countries in the world.



16p220mC34  
Thompson exercises his critical faculty in the  
Picture Gallery of his town, which is "always  
open, & always crowded by working men on  
Sundays." His <sup>little</sup> Art-Gallery does something  
for the Bradfordians; but, possibly, the windows  
of print-shops, the pictures in the Graphic &  
the Illustrated London News & in more  
pretending Art-journals, <sup>all of</sup> which are, as we  
shall see, ~~always~~ at his disposal, as well  
as the sight of famous pictures occasionally  
exhibited in the town, do more; to say  
nothing of the more direct art-education  
furnished by the Schools of Art & Design, which  
are open to all at a low rate of payment. At  
any rate, the results may not be unequal.  
For example, "I have heard a couple of workmen  
criticise a picture as seriously & intelligently  
as if they were artists"; these were ~~Frankish~~  
<sup>on the other hand</sup> the present writer chanced to talk with a  
Bradford workman while he was hanging  
an engraving of Holman Hunt's Scape Goat;  
he had seen the original picture, & discussed  
its merits, demerits & history in a way  
that was really assisting.

Thompson Edwards insists much on the fact  
that the <sup>local</sup> amusements of the French workmen  
are Sunday amusements; on Sundays, he  
goes on excursions, or enjoys his museums,  
public libraries, picture galleries & what not.  
This free use of Sunday is, she appears to think,  
more

it is to be observed that in the above named reports, the duty was  $\$1,846.00$  more than 40 per cent." (Bright's History of Engd. post-note.).

The peculiar position of Britain put it out of count as a market to which foreign merchants would resort: therefore, it followed that British goods must be sold at some foreign mart or marts. It was the medieval custom to conduct much int. traffic by means of great annual fairs held at ~~uniform~~ considerable towns. - a custom still kept up in the fairs of certain Continental towns: notably, in those of <sup>the principal</sup> European harbors. By degrees, ~~these~~ <sup>the principal</sup> towns came to maintain a continuous ~~fair~~ 'fair' - these were called Staples from the German verb 'Stapeln' to keep up. Such a Staple, a constantly open mart, was fixed upon for the traffic in British goods, the choice of the Staple was matter for such weighty considerations that Edward I is said to have changed his mind about it once a month. Thus, in 1313, we find entering the Staple; Edward is not content that any foreign market should be reached by Eng. traffic, so in 1326, he decrees that several towns in the Kingdom shall be Staples, & forbids the export of Wool under heavy penalties: this scheme does not answer; foreign merchants will not cross the sea, in 1348 we find that for a period of 7 yrs Calais is to be the sole Staple for wool, cloth & woollen stuffs; again it is removed to towns in the Kingdom, again to Calais & once more to home marts. After the reign of Henry VI, Calais became the sole



more than an equivalent for the shorter hours  
 & better pay of the English artisan. No doubt  
~~a considerable number~~ <sup>many</sup> of the working men  
 of Bradford would think with her; radicals,  
 free thinkers, deists, atheists, abound in a  
 large town where men of keen wit & scanty education  
 evolve doubts & difficulties not <sup>to be solved</sup> ~~which~~ <sup>which</sup>  
 while men decline to receive truths ~~which~~ <sup>which</sup>  
~~are beyond our~~ <sup>non-vital</sup> ~~thoughts~~ <sup>thoughts</sup> ~~for them~~ <sup>for them</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~understand~~ <sup>understand</sup>; that of  
 these the observance of Sunday is an offence,  
 as well as to quite another class. No  
 think it foolishness for Christians to be  
 bound by ~~Sabbath~~ <sup>Sabbath</sup> ~~considered~~ <sup>considered</sup> an obsolete  
 Jewish law. But besides that, there is the  
 large population of church & chapel goers, who  
 find Saturday the fatigues & delights of pleasure  
 seeking, & would not willingly lose their Sunday  
 as a day of rest & pure refreshment. For, apart  
 from any question of right or wrong <sup>some</sup> of the  
 Sunday, or of labours imposed ~~on~~ <sup>on</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup>  
~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~enjoyment~~ <sup>of the rest</sup>, we all know how wearying to  
 eyes & brain is half a day spent in a museum  
 or picture gallery; we cannot afford to give  
 upon seven or eight days' rest for this kind of  
 labours; & all the less willing were we, when  
 we contrast the prematurely old Frenchman  
 with the fresh & comfortable middle age of  
 the English artisan. There is no doubt, either,  
 that the operative class find much intellectual  
 pleasure & receive much culture in their  
 Sunday avocations, as is proved by the fact  
 that

26p30mc39

Matt. of Westminster, declare of this time  
that all nations in the world were kept warm  
by Eng. wool. woven in Flanders. Certainly the  
glory in its export formed the principal source  
of the revenue of the national exchequer; & so valuable  
was Eng. wool in the continental markets, that  
much arable land was turned into pasture to  
satisfy the great discontent of the farm labourers.  
hence the peasant insurrections of 1294?  
In 1294 13 cents. we learn that a sack of wool  
sold for 6. shill. The customs duty on it sometimes  
amounted to 40%. In 1297 we find the nobles  
complaining to Edward I. that one half of the wealth  
of the kingdom consisted of wool.  
The reign of Edward III. gave in fact the first great  
era of the worsted manufacture; we find the Eng. wools  
on cloist - most sought after, but the horn wools decayed.  
Another immigration of Flem. must be procured  
nothing occurred to drive them from their  
homes. <sup>as the worst need</sup> Let us hear Fuller describe  
the wily way in which he <sup>again</sup> won his  
treasury of foreigners?

(Fuller's Ch. Hist. quoted in R. Hornfield's H. of Eng.)  
But, alas, having planted these willing benefactors  
on Eng. soil, it was more than the king's  
might could do to protect them, & from time to  
time the hapless strangers were subject to the  
jealousy & violence of the horn-born weavers.  
Edward, "the father of Eng. Commerce" exercised  
himself greatly to promote the trade in the almost  
sole commodities of Engd. the products of his  
sheep walks - wool & wool fells. (sheep skins & leather -  
"There is an account preserved in the exchequer of the exports  
& imports in the yr. 1334. The total value of the exports  
was £212,558 They consisted of 31,151 sacks of wool,  
at £6 9 each; 65 wool fells, hides to the value of  
£89; 4774 pieces of cloth; 8061 pieces of worsted  
stuff. . . . So how the severity of the wool tax